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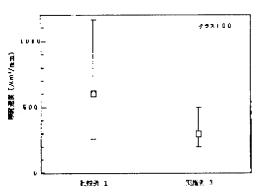
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(54) DUSTPROOF HARD CARBON FILM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress both the excessive abrasion of an opposite material and the abnormal abrasion of a hard carbon film itself caused by the sticking of dust to the surface of the hard carbon film by preventing the static electricity from generating on the hard carbon film formed on the surface of a substrate. SOLUTION: This dustproof hard carbon film comprises a hard carbon film having a prescribed hardness and formed directly or through an interlayer on the surface of a substrate and further an electroconductive film having $\leq 1 \times 107~\Omega$ cm, preferably $\leq 1 \times 104~\Omega$ cm resistivity. especially an electroconductive hard carbon film containing ≤ 27 atm.% hydrogen and/or ≤ 25 atm.% third element such as nitrogen and formed on the surface thereof.



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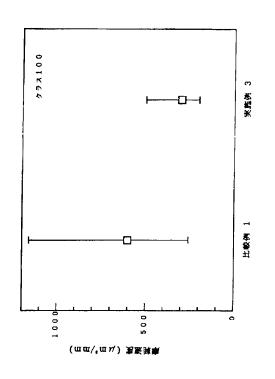
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(54) 【発明の名称】 防塵性硬質炭素被膜

(57)【要約】

静電気発生を防止することにより、相手材の過度の摩耗を抑制すると共に、硬質炭素被膜表面へのゴミの付着に起因する硬質炭素被膜自身の異常摩耗を抑制すること。 【解決手段】 基材表面に直接又は中間層を介して所定の硬度を有する硬質炭素被膜を形成すると共に、その表面にさらに、比抵抗が1×10⁷Ωcm以下、好ましくは1×10⁴Ωcm以下である導電性被膜、特に、水素を27atm%以下及び/又は窒素等の第三元素を25atm%以下含有する導電性硬質炭素被膜を形成するようにした。

【課題】 基材表面に形成した硬質炭素被膜上における



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基材表面に直接又は中間層を介して形成した硬質炭素被膜と、該硬質炭素被膜の表面に形成した 1×10⁷Ωcm以下の比抵抗を有する導電性被膜からなることを特徴とする防塵性硬質炭素被膜、

【請求項2】 前記導電性被膜は、水素含有量が27 a t m%以下である導電性硬質炭素被膜であることを特徴 とする請求項1に記載される防腹性硬質炭素被膜

【請求項3】 前記導電性硬質炭素被膜は、炭素及び水 素以外の第三元素の含有量が25atm%以下であるこ 10 とを特徴とする請求項2に記載される防塵性硬質炭素被 膜

【請求項4】 前記第三元素が、窒素であることを特徴 とする請求項3に記載される防塵性硬質炭素被膜 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術が野】本発明は、プラズでCVD 法、スパッタリング法等により基材上に形成されるアモルファス状の防塵性硬質炭素被膜に関し、特に、工具、 自動車部品、磁気ヘッド、磁気ディスク、磁気テープ、 電気接点、レンズなどの耐摩耗部品、摺動部品、光学部 品等のコーティング膜に用いられる防塵性に優れた防塵 性硬質炭素被膜に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】硬質炭素被膜は、X線回折ではっきりとした結晶構造を示さないアモルファス状の炭素膜、あるいは膜中に存在する炭素の未結合手に水素を結合させた水素化炭素膜であり、aーC:H、i-C、DLC(ダイヤモンドライクカーボン)とも呼ばれている。硬質炭素被膜は、機械的強度、熱伝導性、電気絶縁性、赤外線 30透過性、耐薬品性に優れる等、物性的にはダイヤモンドに近いにもかかわらず、成膜条件がダイヤモンド薄膜に比べて簡単であることから、ダイヤモンドの特性を種々のデバイスに応用できるコーティング膜としての期待が高まっているものである。

【0003】特に、硬質炭素被膜のビッカース硬度日では、4000程度まで硬くすることができ、ダイヤモント薄膜よりは低いが他の硬質薄膜に比べて高いので、耐摩耗性に優れる一方、耐摩耗部品に使用した場合に、過度に相手材を傷めないという利点がある。

【0004】また、ダイヤモンド薄膜が微結晶粒が集積した構造のためにラ~10μmの表面粗さてあるのに対し、硬質炭素被膜はアモルファス状であるため、成膜後の表面粗さは1nm以下であり、表面平滑性に優れ、摩擦係数が低いという特徴を有する。そのため、硬質炭素被膜は、耐摩耗性や掲動特性を重視する部品表面へのコーティング膜として特に優れている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしなから、硬質炭 VD法による硬質炭素被膜の場合、水素や炭素及び水素素被膜による相手材の過度の摩耗を抑制するために、硬 50 以外の第三元素含有量が少なくなるほど硬度が高くなる

質炭素被膜の硬度を相手材の硬度に併せて適度な硬度まで下げた場合、ゴミの多い環境下で両者を摺動させると、掲動時に静電気が発生して硬質炭素被膜表面にゴミが付着しやすくなり、その摺動面に付着したゴミによって、硬質炭素被膜自体の摩耗量が異常に高くなるという問題があった

【0006】本発明が解決しようとする課題は、基村表面に形成した硬質炭素被膜上における静電気発生を防止することにより、表面へのゴミの付着を低減し、これにより、ゴミの多い環境下で使用された場合であっても硬質炭素被膜の異常摩耗を低減することが可能な防態性硬質炭素被膜を提供することにある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するために、本発明に係る防塵性硬質炭素被膜は、基材表面に直接又は中間層を介して形成した硬質炭素被膜と、該硬質炭素被膜の表面に形成した1×107Ωcm以下の比抵抗を有する導電性被膜が応なることを要旨とするものである。

0 【0008】上記構成を有する防塵性硬質炭素被膜によれば、基材表面に形成された硬質炭素被膜の上に、更に電気伝導性を有する導電性被膜が形成される。このような防塵性硬質炭素被膜を形成した基材と相手材とを指動させた場合には、部材間の摺動により硬質炭素被膜上に蓄積された電荷が、硬質炭素被膜の上に形成された導電性被膜を通って硬質炭素被膜上から除去され、静電気の発生が防止される。これにより、ゴミの多い環境下において摺動させても、被膜表面へのゴミの付着が低減されるので、安定した低摩耗量を維持することが可能となる。

【0009】ここで、本発明に係る防磨性硬質炭素被膜を形成するための基材としては、鋼、銅、アルミニウム、チタン合金、超硬合金等の各種の金属材料、炭化珪素、窒化珪素、窒化アルミニウム、窒化ホウ素、ガラス、アルミナ、石英、AlTiC(Al2O+TiC)等のセラミックス材料、Si、Ge、GaAs等の半導体材料、ZnS、ZnSe等の光学材料、ボリエナレンテレフタレート(PET)等のプラスチック材料などが一例として挙げられるが、特にこれらの材料に限定されるものではなく、あらゆる材料に適用できる。

【0010】また、硬質炭素被膜は、多くの基材に対する界面結合力が低いために、高い密着力が期待できない場合もあるが、そのような場合には、基材と硬質炭素被膜との間に、硬質炭素被膜との界面結合力の高いSiGc等の中間層を介在させると良い。

【0011】基材上に形成する硬質炭素被膜の硬度は、相手材の硬度、用途、要求される特性等を考慮して、適宜最適な値に調整すればよい。具体的には、プラスマロンとはよる硬質炭素被膜の場合、水素や炭素及び水素以外の第三元素含有量が少なくなるほど硬度が高くなる。

傾向があるので、相手材の硬度等に応じて、硬質炭素被 膜中の炭素以外の元素の含有量を増減すればよい。ま た、硬質炭素被膜の厚さも、基材の用途、要求される特 性等に応じて最適な膜厚を選択すればよい。

【0012】硬質炭素被膜の表面に形成する導電性被膜は、比抵抗が $1 \times 10^{7}\Omega$ cm以下である材料からなることを要する。比抵抗が $1 \times 10^{7}\Omega$ cm より大きい場合には、摺動面に蓄積される電荷を効率よく除去できないからである。導電性被膜の比抵抗は、摺動面に発生する静電気を取り除くという点では、小さい程よく。好ま 10 しくは、 $1 \times 10^{4}\Omega$ cm 以下である。また、導電性被膜の厚さは、被膜を形成する基材の用途、要求特性、耐摩耗性等を考慮して、適宜最適な膜厚を選択すればよい。

【0013】また、硬質炭素被膜の表面に形成する導電性被膜の材質は、比抵抗が $1\times10^{7}\Omega$ c m以下であれば足り、特に限定されるのもではない。例えば、Fe、Cr、Ni、Ti、Al、Cu等の金属及びこれらの合金、TiC、ZrC、TiN、ZrN、TiB。、ZrB:等の電気伝導性を有する炭化物、窒化物、ホウ化物、SnO2、InsO2、CdSnO4、ZnO等の電気伝導性を有する酸化物などが一例として挙げられる。

【0014】しかしながら、前記導電性被膜は、水素含有量が27 a t m%以下である導電性硬質炭素被膜であることが特に望ましい。硬質炭素被膜は、膜中に存在する末結合手を有する炭素に結合させる水素量が少なくなるほど、比抵抗が小さくなるという性質を有し、水素含有量を27 a t m%以下にすれば、硬質炭素被膜の比抵抗を $1 \times 10^7 \Omega$ c m 以下とすることができるからである。

【0015】しかも、基板上に形成する硬質炭素被膜上に異種材料からなる薄膜を形成する場合に比べて密着力が高く、信頼性の高い被膜が得られると共に、同一の製造装置を用いて基板表面に形成する所定の硬度を有する硬質炭素被膜と、その上に形成する電気伝導性を有する硬質炭素被膜の双方を成膜できるので、工程を簡略化でき、低コスト化が可能だからである。

【0016】さらに、硬質炭素被膜は、水素量の増大に 伴い硬度は低下するが比抵抗は増大する性質を有するため、基材上に単一組成の硬質炭素被膜を形成する場合に 40 硬度と比抵抗を独立に制御するのは困難である。しかしながら、基板上に硬質炭素被膜を形成し、その上に更に 導電性硬質炭素被膜を形成するようにすれば、被膜全体 の硬度は、基材上に形成する硬質炭素被膜によって主に 決定される一方、その硬質炭素被膜の上に形成される導 電性硬質炭素被膜によって、被膜表面の比抵抗が決定されることになるので、被膜の硬度と比抵抗とを独立に制 御することが容易となる。これにより、相手材の過度の 摩耗を抑制しつつ、摺動面に発生する静電気を効率よく 除去することが可能となる。 50 【0017】また、前記導電性硬質炭素被膜は、炭素及び水素以外の第三元素を含有するものであってもよい硬質炭素被膜は、水素及び炭素以外の第三元素の含有量が多くなるほど比抵抗が小さくなる性質を有し、第三元素含有量を制御することにより、硬質炭素被膜の比抵抗を容易に調整できるからである。なお、第三元素の含有量は、25atm%を越える場合には、導電性硬質炭素被膜の製造が困難となるからである。第三元素含有量素被膜の製造が困難となるからである。第三元素含有量素

【0018】導電性付与を目的として硬質炭素被膜に含有させる第三元素は、硬質炭素被膜中の未結合手に結合させることが可能な元素であれば特に限定はないが、 B、A 1等の周期律表第3族元素や、F、N等の周期律表第5族元素が好ましい。硬質炭素被膜にこれらの元素を添加すると、電気伝導性が著しく向上するからである。

は、好ましくは、10atm%以下である。

【0019】特に、導電性硬質炭素被膜に添加する第三 元素は、窒素であることが望ましい。窒素を含む原料と しては、窒素ガス、アンモニア等があり、これらは安価 で、毒性も少ないからである。

【0020】本発明に係る硬質炭素被膜の製造方法としては、炭化水素ガスをプラズマで分解して成膜するプラズマCVD法、黒鉛のスパッタリングとイオン加速を組み合わせたデュアルイオンビームスパッタ法、黒鉛を電子ビームで蒸発させ、イオン化して加速するイオンプレーティング法等、各種の製造方法を用いることができる。

【0021】基板上に成膜した所定の硬度を有する硬質 炭素被膜の上に形成する導電性被膜の成膜方法として は、導電性被膜の材質に応して、蒸着法、スパッタリン が法、イオンプレーティング法等、各種の方法で成膜することができる。また、導電性被膜として、水素及び窒素等の第三元素の含有量を制御した導電性硬質炭素被膜 を成膜する場合には、基板上に所定の硬度を有する硬質 炭素被膜を形成した後、同一装置を用い、電力、原料が ス流量、基板温度等の成膜条件を変更して成膜すればよ

[0022]

① 【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明の一実施の形態について詳細に説明する。図1は、本発明に係る硬質炭素被膜を製造するためのプラズマCVD(PE-CVD)装置の概略構成図を示したものである。図1において、プラズマCVD装置1は、反応容器2を備えている。反応容器2は、その内部を所定の真空度に保持できるよう、排気系統(図示せず)に接続されている。

【0023】反応容器2の内部には、電極3が設けられている。電極3は、マッチングボックス4を介して高周波電源5に接続されており、所定の高周波を電極3に印ができるようになっている。また、電極3の内部は、空

洞になっており、冷却水を循環できるようになっている。電極3の冷却は、高周波を印加した際に発生する渦電流による電極の溶損を防止するために行われるものであると同時に、基板温度を所望の温度に保持するために行われるものでもある。さらに、電極3の上面には、硬質炭素被膜を形成するための基板6が載置できるようになっている。

【0024】反応容器2は、電磁弁7を介してマスコローコントロール8の一端に接続され、マスフローコントロール8の他端は、原料ガス供給源(図示せず)に接続 10 されている。原料ガス供給源は、硬質炭素被膜の原料となる物質が気体である場合は、ガスボンバ、液体又は固体からなるときは、気化器及びキャリアガス供給源等からなっている。

【0025】次に、上記の製造装置を用いて、硬質炭素被膜を製造する工程について説明する。まず、硬質炭素被膜を形成するための基板を用意し、基板表面をラッピングして、表面組されるを所定の値、例えば10 n m、以下とする。基板が、硬質炭素被膜との界面結合力が大きい材質からなる場合、例えばSiウェハー等である場合は、そのまま次に述べる工程に従って硬質炭素被膜の成膜を行えばよい、

【0026】しかし、基板が、硬質炭素被膜との界面結 合力が小さい材質からなる場合、例えば、アルミナ等で ある場合は、基板表面に硬質炭素被膜との界面結合力の 大きい材質。例えば、Si、Ge等からなる中間層を形 成しておくことが望ましい。中間層の形成方法として は、蒸着、スパッタリング、イオンプレーティング等、 種々の方法があり、中間層の膜厚は、用途にもよるが、 通常は、O. CAm以下の厚さとなるように形成する。 【0027】次いで、基板もを反応容器2内に備えられ た電極3上に載置し、反応容器2を密閉した後、反応容 器2内が所定の真空度に達するまで、排気手段(図示せ ず) により排気する、反応容器2内が所定の真空度に達 したところで、電磁弁子を開き、原料ガス供給源(図示 せず)から炭化水素からなる原料ガス、並びに必要に応 して水素ガスや炭素及び水素以外の第三元素を含む原料 ガスを反応容器は内に導入する。原料ガスの供給量は、 マスプローコントロール8により制御され、原料ガスの 導入速度と排気系統による排気速度のハランスをとるこ 40 とにより、反応容器2内のガス圧が所定の値に維持され

プラズマ状態となる。

【0029】高周波を印加した状態では、プラズマ中からは、最初に電子だけがイオンとの質量差に起因して電極に到達する。そのため、電極には電子が蓄積され、これに応じて電極は負にバイアスされる。その結果、プラズマ中の炭素を含む陽イオン等が負バイアスの加速を受けて基板に衝突し、基板上に硬質炭素被膜が形成されている。

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【0030】なお、硬質炭素厚被膜の炭素源として用いる炭化水素としては、気体又は気化させることが容易な液体もしくは固体状の物質であれば足り、例えば、スクン、エタン、プロパン、エチレン、プロピレン、アセチレン等の脂環式炭化水素、シクロプロパン、シクロブクン等の脂環式炭化水素、ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン等の芳香族炭化水素などが一例として挙げられる。特に、炭素源としてベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン等の芳香族炭化水素を用いると、成膜速度を高速化することができるという利点がある。

【0031】次に、基板上に所定の硬度を有する硬質炭素被膜を成膜した後、その表面に導電性硬質炭素被膜を成膜する方法について説明する。アラズでCVD法による硬質炭素被膜は、アモルファス状の緻密な炭素と水素の混合物であり、水素量を減少させると、硬質炭素被膜の比抵抗が低下するという性質がある。

【0032】ここで、硬質炭素被膜の成長は、膜表面に存在する末結合手を有する炭素にプラズマ中の炭素イオンが結合することにより進行するが、この末結合手に水素が付くことで末結合手の数を減らしてしまうと、その部分ではもはや炭素ー炭素の結合は発生せず、水素が取り込まれたままとなる。

【0033】プラズマCVD法は、同時に発生するプラズマ中のH・が、膜表面の水素あるいは炭素と反応し、H:あるいはCHaなどのガスとして除去しつつ。成膜が進行していくものである。

【0034】従って、所定の成膜条件下において基村上に所定の硬度を有する硬質炭素被膜を成膜した後、その上に導電性硬質炭素被膜を成膜する場合には、成膜条件を変更し、膜表面とプラズマ中の日、との反応を促進させて膜表面の水素量が減るような条件下で成膜を行えばよい。

【0035】成膜手段として図1に示すプラスでCVD 法を用いる場合には、成膜条件の内、例えば、電極3に 投入する高周波電力の増加、反応容器2内に導入する原 料ガスの流量の減少、基板6温度の上昇、成膜放電中に 高周波放電を一時的に停止するパルス放電を行う場合に おける放電のOFF時間の増加は、膜中の水素含有量を 低下させるように作用する。

【0036】電極3に投入する高周波電力の増加や単位時間当たりの原料ガス流量の低下により膜中の水素含有50量が低下するのは、単位分子当たりの投入エネルギーが

被膜を形成した。

増加することにより炭化水素分子がバラバラの状態に分解され、プラズマ中のH・の発生量が増加し、これにより膜表面とプラズマ中のH・とのエッチング反応が促進されるからである。

【0037】また、基板温度の上昇により膜中の水素含有量が低下するのは、膜表面の運動エネルギーが増加することで、プラズマ中の日、との反応効率が改善され、少ない日、量でもエッチング反応が進むためである。

【0038】さらに、電極に高周波を印加したり停止したりするようにバルス放電を行うと膜中の水素含有量が 10 減少するのは、連続放電では、エッチング反応と堆積反応とのバランスにより成膜が進行していくのに対し、バルス放電では、高周波停止状態のときに、堆積反応に寄与する炭素あるいは炭素化合分子の寿命時間より、エッチング反応に寄与する日、の寿命時間の方が長いことから、堆積反応が停止してもなおエッチング反応が行われるからである。

【0039】膜中の第三元素含有量を変化させる場合も同様であり、窒素等の第三元素を含む原料カスを炭素源となる原料ガスと共に反応容器内に導入し、投入電力、ガス流量、基板温度、パルス放電のOFF時間等の成膜条件を適宜選択することにより、被膜中の第三元素含有量を変えることができ、これにより比抵抗の異なる硬質炭素被膜を容易に形成することが可能となる。

【0041】次いで、他の成膜条件を同一としたまま、電極に投入する高周波電力及びキシレン流量を適宜制御することにより、前記硬質炭素被膜の上に、水素含有量の異なる厚さら、5μmの導電性硬質炭素被膜を形成し 40た。最表面に形成された導電性硬質炭素被膜の水素含有量をHFS(水素前方向散乱)法により、またその比抵抗を、四探針法により測定した。結果を図2に示す。

【0042】反応容器2内に導入するキシレン流量の減少及び電極に投入する高周波電力の増加に伴い、最表面に形成された導電性硬質炭素被膜に含まれる水素含有量及び導電性硬質炭素被膜の比抵抗は低下した。水素含有量が27atm%以下となった場合に、比抵抗は1×10°Ωcm 以下となり、水素含有量が25atm%では、比抵抗は5×10°Ωcm まで低下した。

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【0043】(実施例2)図1に示すプラででCVD装置を用いて、防塵性硬質炭素被膜の成膜を行った。基板は、直径150mm、厚さ0.8mmのSiウェハーに5μmのAl:O3膜をスパッタリングにより成膜したものを用い、その表面は、表面粗さRaが1nm以下となるようにラップ仕上げした。これを反応容器2内の電極3上に載置し、反応容器2内を1×10つTorrに排気後、反応容器2内に炭素源としてキシレンを100SCCMの速度で導入し、基板温度27℃、周波数13.56MHz、投入電力300Wの条件で、Si基板上にピッカース硬度日×800、厚さ0.3μmの硬質炭素

【0044】次いで、他の成膜条件を同一とし、キシレン流量を20SCCM及び投入電力を600Wの一定値としたまま、N。ガス流量を適宜制御することにより。前記硬質炭素被膜の上に、窒素含有量の異なる厚さら、5μmの導電性硬質炭素被膜の水素含有量及び比抵抗を、実施例1と同様の手順により測定した。また、窒素含有量をRBS(ラザフォード後方散乱)法により測定した。結果を図3に示す。

【0045】反応容器2内に導入する窒素ガス流量の増加に伴い、最表面に形成された導電性硬質炭素被膜に含まれる窒素含有量は増加し、比抵抗は低下した。水素含有量25atm%、窒素含有量0atm%の組成では、比抵抗は5×10°Ωcm であるのに対し、水素含有量25atm%、窒素含有量0.1atm%の組成では、比抵抗は3×10°Ωcm となり、さらに水素含有量25atm%、窒素含有量10atm%の組成では、比抵抗は3×10°Ωcm となり、さらに水素含有量25atm%、窒素含有量10atm%の組成では、比抵抗は 8×10°Ωcm まで低下した。

【0046】(実施例3)実施例1と同様の手順に従い、A1:0。膜付きSi基板上にビッカース硬度日v800、厚き0.3μmの硬質炭素被膜を形成した。次いで、反応容器2内に導入するキシレン流量を20SCCM、窒素ガス流量を160SCCM、投入電力を600Wとして、前記硬質炭素被膜の上に更に厚き5.5μmの導電性硬質尿素被膜を形成した。得られた被膜のビッカース硬度日vは1500、比抵抗は8×10°Ω。mであった。

40 【0047】(比較例1)実施例1と同様の手順に従い、A1:0。膜付きSi基板上にビッカース硬度Hv800、厚き0.3μmの硬質炭素被膜を形成した。次いで、反応容器2内に導入するキシレン流量を50SCCM、投入電力を600Wとし、窒素ガスを流すことなく、前記硬質炭素被膜の上に更に厚さ5.5μmの硬質炭素被膜を形成した。得られた被膜のビッカース硬度Hvは1500、比抵抗は、>108Ωcmであった。【0048】実施例3及び比較例1で得られた硬質炭素被膜について、摩耗試験を行った。摩耗試験は、あらかじめ硬質炭素被膜を楕円(30μm×50μm)となる

ようにフォトレジストでパターニングして、RIEにより不要部分を除去することにより島状硬質炭素被膜を形成し、この島状硬質炭素被膜をラップディスクに線速度を一定にして走行させたときの硬質炭素被膜の摩耗速度を測定することにより行った。また、測定環境は、クラス10からクラス1000(「クラスX」とは、1ft・中に存在する0、5μm以上のゴミの数がX個以下の環境であることを意味する)の範囲で行った。結果を図4に示す。

【0049】基板上に形成した硬質炭素被膜の上に、さ 10 らに導電性硬質炭素被膜を形成した実施例3では、クラス1000条件下では、平均摩耗速度は250μm⁸×m in、クラス1000の条件下では、平均摩耗速度は400μm⁸×m in となり、測定環境中に存在するゴミの量が多くなるほど、摩耗速度は増大した。

【0050】一方、基板上に形成した硬質炭素被膜の上に、さらに電気伝導性を有しない硬質炭素被膜を形成した比較例1でも、同様に、測定環境中に存在するゴミの量が多くなるほど摩耗速度が増大する傾向が認められた。しかしながら、クラス100条件下では、平均摩耗 20速度は350μm²/min となり、実施例3と比べて平均摩耗速度は著しく増大した。

【0051】図5は、実施例3及び比較例1で作成した硬質炭素被膜について、クラス100の条件下において測定した摩耗速度の平均値とその分布を示したものである。実施例3では、摩耗速度の平均値は300μm³/minであり、測定されたデータは、200μm³/minがら500μm³/minの間に分布していた。一方、比較例1では、摩耗速度の平均値は600μm³/minであり、測定されたデータは、250μm³/minがら1100μm³/minの間に分布していた。【0052】以上の結果から、基板上に形成した硬質炭

【0052】以上の結果から、基板上に形成した硬質炭素被膜の上に、導電性硬質炭素被膜を形成すると、ゴミの多い環境下において摺動させても、ゴミに起因する硬質炭素被膜の異常摩耗が抑制され、平均摩耗量が低下すると共に、安定した低摩耗量を維持できることかわかった。

【0053】なお、本発明は、上記実施例に何ら限定されるものではなく、本発明の要旨を逸脱しない範囲で種 40 々の改変が可能である。例えば、上記実施例では、最表面に形成する導電性硬質炭素被膜の比抵抗を低下させるために、水素含有量及び窒素含有量を制御しているが、水素及び窒素以外の第三元素を添加し、第三元素含有量を制御することにより、比抵抗を低下させてもよい。 【0054】また、上記実施例では、硬質炭素被膜の上 10 て 電気伝導性を

に形成する導電性被膜として、電気伝導性を有する硬質 炭素被膜を採用しているが、導電性被膜として耐摩耗性 を有する金属、合金、導電性炭化物、窒化物等を用いて も良く、上記実施例に限定されるものではない。

[0055]

【発明の効果】本発明は、基村表面に形成された硬質炭素被膜の上に、さらに導電性被膜を形成することにより、基材と相手材を摺動させた際に硬質炭素被膜表面に

蓄積される静電気を効果的に除去するようにしたので、 ゴミの多い環境下において摺動させても、摺動面へのゴ ミの付着が低減され、安定した低摩耗量を維持できると いう効果がある。

【0056】また、表面に形成する導電性被膜として、水素及び窒素等の第三元素の含有量を制御することにより得られる導電性硬質炭素被膜を用いれば、被膜全体の硬度と被膜最表面の比抵抗とを独立に制御することが可能となるので、相手材の過度の摩耗を抑制しつつ、摺動面に発生する静電気を効率よく除去することが可能となるという効果がある。

① 【①①57】さらに、導電性被膜として導電性硬質炭素 被膜を用いれば、基材上に形成する硬質炭素被膜と導電 性被膜とを同一の製造工程で製造可能となるので、工程 の簡略化と、低コスト化を図ることが可能となると共 に、信頼性の高い防塵性硬質炭素被膜が得られるという 効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】硬質炭素被膜を製造するためのプラズマCVD装置の概略構成図である。

【図2】硬質炭素被膜中の水素含有量と比抵抗との関係 30 を示す国である。

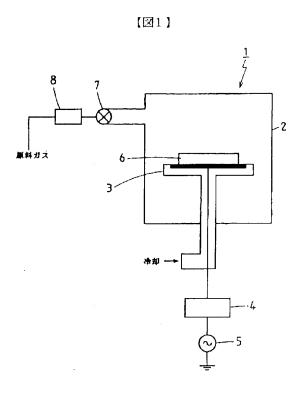
【143】 硬質炭素被膜中の窒素含有量と比抵抗との関係を示す目である。

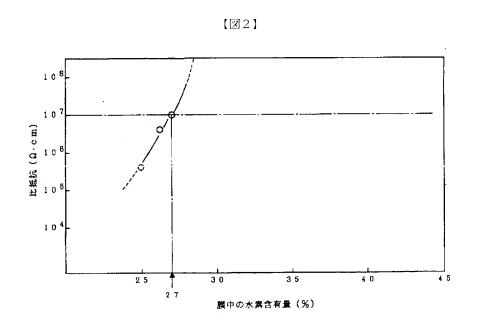
【141】測定環境中のゴミの量と平均摩耗速度との関係を示す回である。

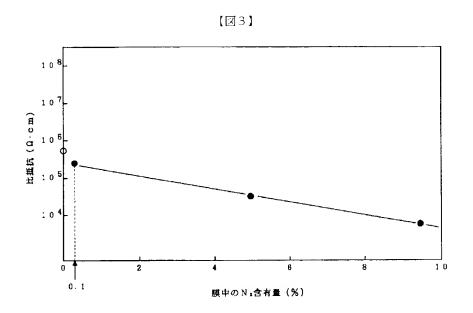
【回5】被膜の比抵抗と摩耗速度の平均値及びその分布 との関係を示す図である。

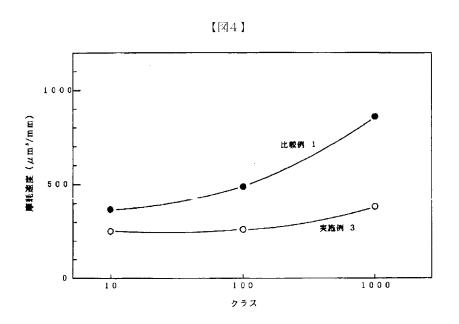
【行号の説明】

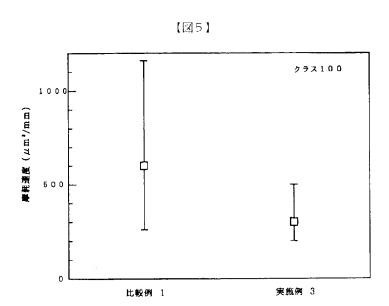
- 1 プラズマCVD装置
- 2 反応容器
-) 3 電極
 - 4 マッチングボックス
 - 5 高周波電源
 - 6 基板
 - 7 電磁弁
 - 8 マスフローコントロール











DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-352719

DERWENT-WEEK: 199930

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TITLE: Hard carbon@ film for dust prevention in motor

vehicle components,

magnetic heads etc - has a conductive film of predefined

specific resistance formed on its surface

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: DAIDO TOKUSHUKO KK[DAIZ]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0316036 (October 30, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO PUB-DATE LANGUAGE

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INT-CL (IPC): B32B007/02; B32B009/00; C23C014/06;

C23C016/26; C30B029/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11130590A

BASIC-ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A hard carbon film is formed

directly or on an

intermediate layer on a base material surface. A

conductive film with specific

resistance of 1 multiply 107 Omega cm is formed on the film

surface.

USE - For dust prevention in antifriction components e.g.

tools, motor vehicle

components, magnetic head, magnetic disk, magnetic tape,

lens, optical

components etc.

ADVANTAGE - Adherence of refuse to the film surface is reduced and low abrasion loss is stably maintained. The hardness and specific resistance of the film is maintained and static generated in the surface is efficiently removed. Process is simple and of low cost and a reliable dust preventing film is obtained.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/5

TITLE-TERMS: HARD CARBON@ FILM DUST PREVENT MOTOR VEHICLE COMPONENT MAGNETIC HEAD CONDUCTING FILM PREDEFINED SPECIFIC RESISTANCE FORMING SURFACE

DERWENT-CLASS: LO3 M13 P73 T03 V04

CPI-CODES: L03-B05M; M13-H04;

EPI-CODES: T03-A01B5C; T03-A03J3E; V04-A09;

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CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1999-104316 Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1999-264034

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat excellent in the protection-against-dust nature especially used for coating films, such as antifriction parts, such as a tool, autoparts, the magnetic head, a magnetic disk, a magnetic tape, electric contact, and a lens, a moving part, and an optic, about the protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat of the shape of amorphous [which is formed on a base material by the plasma CVD method, the sputtering method, etc.].

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] A hard-carbon coat is a hydrogenation carbon film which combined hydrogen with the uncombined hand of the carbon which exists in the carbon film of the shape of amorphous [which does not show the crystal structure clearly carried out by the X diffraction], or a film, and is also called a-C:H, i-C, and DLC (diamond-like carbon). The expectation as a coating film whose hard-carbon coat can apply the property of a diamond to various devices since [although excelling chemical-resistant etc. is close to a diamond in physical properties,] the membrane formation conditions are easy compared with a diamond thin film, a mechanical strength, thermal conductivity, electric insulation, infrared permeability, and is growing.

[0003] Especially Vickers hardness Hv of a hard-carbon coat can be hardened to about 4000, and although it was lower than the diamond thin film, since it was high compared with other hard thin films, while it excelled in abrasion resistance, when it is used for antifriction parts, it has the advantage of not damaging partner material too much.

[0004] Moreover, to a diamond thin film being 5-10-micrometer surface roughness because of the structure which the microcrystal grain accumulated, since a hard-carbon coat is amorphous [-like], the surface roughness after membrane formation is 1nm or less, it excels in surface smooth nature and coefficient of friction has the feature of a low. Therefore, the hard-carbon coat is excellent especially as a coating film to the bill-of-materials side which thinks abrasion resistance and a sliding property as important

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when the degree of hardness of a hard-carbon coat was combined with the degree of hardness of partner material, and was lowered to a moderate degree of hardness and both were slid under environment with much dust in order to suppress too much wear of the partner material by the hard-carbon coat, there was a problem that the abrasion loss of the hard-carbon coat itself became high unusually with the dust which static electricity occurred at the time of sliding, and dust becomes easy to adhere to a hard-carbon coat front face, and adhered to the sliding surface.

[0006] The technical problem which this invention tends to solve is to offer the protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat which adhesion of the dust to a front face is reduced by preventing static electricity generating on the hard-carbon coat formed in the base-material front face, and can reduce the

anomalous attrition of a hard-carbon coat even if it is the case where it is used under environment with much dust by this.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat which starts this invention in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem is 1x107-ohmcm formed in the front face of the hard-carbon coat formed in the base-material front face through direct or the interlayer, and this hard-carbon coat. Let a bird clapper be a summary from the conductive coat which has the following specific resistance.

[0008] According to the protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat which has the above-mentioned composition, the conductive coat which has electrical conductivity further is formed on the hard-carbon coat formed in the base-material front face, the case where the base material and the partner material in which such a protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat was formed are slid -- a member -- the charge accumulated by sliding of a between on the hard-carbon coat is removed from on a hard-carbon coat through the conductive coat formed on the hard-carbon coat, and generating of static electricity is prevented Since adhesion of the dust on the front face of a coat is reduced even if it slides the bottom of environment with much dust by this, it becomes possible to maintain the stable low abrasion loss. [0009] As a base material for forming the protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat concerning this invention here Various kinds of metallic materials, such as steel, copper, aluminum, a titanium alloy, and cemented carbide, A silicon carbide, a silicon nitride, aluminium nitride, boron nitride, glass, an alumina, Although plastic material, such as optical materials, such as semiconductor materials, such as ceramic material, such as a quartz and AlTiC (aluminum2O3+TiC), Si and germanium, and GaAs, ZnS, and ZnSe, and a polyethylene terephthalate (PET), etc. is mentioned as an example It is applicable to all the material instead of what is limited to especially such material.

[0010] Moreover, although interface bonding strength to many base materials may be unable to expect the high adhesion force to a low sake, as for a hard-carbon coat, it is good in such a case to make interlayers, such as Si with high interface bonding strength with a hard-carbon coat and germanium, intervene between a base material and a hard-carbon coat.

[0011] What is necessary is just to adjust suitably the degree of hardness of the hard-carbon coat formed on a base material to the optimal value in consideration of the degree of hardness of partner material, a use, the property demanded. What is necessary is just to fluctuate the content of elements other than the carbon in a hard-carbon coat according to the degree of hardness of partner material etc., since there is specifically an inclination for a degree of hardness to become high, in the case of the hard-carbon coat by the plasma CVD method so that the third element contents other than hydrogen, carbon, and hydrogen decrease. Moreover, the thickness of a hard-carbon coat should just also choose the optimal thickness according to the use of a base material, the property demanded.

[0012] The conductive coat formed in the front face of a hard-carbon coat requires a bird clapper from the material whose specific resistance is 1x107 or less ohm cm. Specific resistance is 1x107-ohmcm. It is because the charge accumulated at a sliding surface cannot be efficiently removed when large. At the point of removing static electricity generated in a sliding surface, it is so good that it is small, and the specific resistance of a conductive coat is 1x104-ohmcm preferably. It is the following. Moreover, the thickness of a conductive coat should just choose the optimal thickness suitably in consideration of the use of the base material which forms a coat, demand characteristics, abrasion resistance, etc. [0013] Moreover, the quality of the material of the conductive coat formed in the front face of a hard-

[0013] Moreover, the quality of the material of the conductive coat formed in the front face of a hard-carbon coat is not it being sufficient if specific resistance's is below 1x107-ohmcm, and limited especially, either. For example, the oxide which has electrical conductivity, such as carbide which has the electrical conductivity of metals, such as Fe, Cr, nickel, Ti, aluminum, and Cu, and these alloys, TiC, ZrC, TiN, ZrN and TiB2, and ZrB2 grade, a nitride, a boride, SnO2 and In 2O3, and CdSnO4, ZnO, is mentioned as an example.

[0014] However, as for the aforementioned conductive coat, it is desirable that it is especially the conductive hard-carbon coat whose hydrogen content is less than [27atm%]. A hard-carbon coat will be 1x107-ohmcm about the specific resistance of a hard-carbon coat, if it has the property in which

specific resistance becomes small and a hydrogen content is made into less than [27atm%] so that the amount of hydrogen combined with the carbon which has the uncombined hand which exists in a film decreases. It is because it can consider as the following.

[0015] And it is because a process can be simplified and low-cost-izing is possible, since the both sides of the hard-carbon coat which has the predetermined degree of hardness formed in a substrate front face using the same manufacturing installation, and the hard-carbon coat which has the electrical conductivity formed on it can be formed while the adhesion force is high compared with the case where the thin film which consists of a dissimilar material is formed on the hard-carbon coat formed on a substrate and a reliable coat is obtained.

[0016] Furthermore, when forming the hard-carbon coat of single composition on a base material since specific resistance has the increasing property although a degree of hardness falls [a hard-carbon coat] with increase of the amount of hydrogen, it is difficult to control a degree of hardness and specific resistance independently. However, it becomes easy to control the degree of hardness of a coat and specific resistance independently, since the specific resistance on the front face of a coat will be determined by the conductivity hard-carbon coat formed on the hard-carbon coat while mainly being determined by the hard-carbon coat which will form the degree of hardness of the whole coat on a base material if a hard-carbon coat is formed on a substrate and a conductive hard-carbon coat is further formed on it. It becomes possible to remove efficiently static electricity generated in a sliding surface, this suppressing too much wear of partner material.

[0017] Moreover, the aforementioned conductive hard-carbon coat may contain the third element other than carbon and hydrogen. A hard-carbon coat is because the specific resistance of a hard-carbon coat can be easily adjusted by having the property in which specific resistance becomes small and controlling the third element content so that the content of the third element other than hydrogen and carbon increases. In addition, the content of the third element requires that it is less than [25atm%]. It is because manufacture of a conductive hard-carbon coat becomes difficult when the third element content exceeds 25atm(s)%. The third element content is less than [10atm%] preferably.

[0018] Although there will be especially no limitation if the third element which a hard-carbon coat is made to contain for the purpose of conductive grant is an element with possible making it combine with the uncombined hand in a hard-carbon coat, the 5th group elements of a periodic table, such as the 3rd group elements of a periodic table, such as B and aluminum, and P, N, are desirable. It is because electrical conductivity will improve remarkably if these elements are added on a hard-carbon coat. [0019] As for especially the third element added on a conductive hard-carbon coat, it is desirable that it is nitrogen. It is because there are nitrogen gas, ammonia, etc., these are cheap as a raw material containing nitrogen and there is also little toxicity.

[0020] Various kinds of manufacture methods, such as the ion plating method which the plasma CVD method which decomposes hydrocarbon gas with plasma and forms membranes as the manufacture method of the hard-carbon coat concerning this invention, the dual ion beam spatter method which combined sputtering of a graphite and ion acceleration, and a graphite are evaporated with an electron beam, and is ionized and accelerated, can be used.

[0021] As the membrane formation method of the conductive coat formed on the hard-carbon coat which has the predetermined degree of hardness which formed membranes on the substrate, membranes can be formed according to the quality of the material of a conductive coat by various kinds of methods, such as a vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, and the ion plating method. Moreover, what is necessary is to change membrane formation conditions, such as power, a material gas flow rate, and substrate temperature, and just to form membranes using the same equipment, after forming on a substrate the hard-carbon coat which has a predetermined degree of hardness, in forming the conductive hard-carbon coat which controlled the content of the third element, such as hydrogen and nitrogen, as a conductive coat.

[0022]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Below, the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is explained in detail. Drawing 1 shows the outline block diagram of the plasma CVD (PE-CVD) equipment for

the hard-carbon coat concerning this invention. Plasma CVD equipment 1 is equipped with the reaction container 2 in drawing 1. The reaction container 2 is connected to the exhaust system (not shown) so that the interior can be held to a predetermined degree of vacuum.

[0023] The electrode 3 is formed in the interior of the reaction container 2. It connects with RF generator 5 through the matching box 4, and an electrode 3 can impress a predetermined RF now to an electrode 3. Moreover, the interior of an electrode 3 is a cavity and can circulate now through cooling water. Cooling of an electrode 3 is also performed in order to hold substrate temperature to desired temperature at the same time it is carried out in order to prevent the erosion of the electrode by the eddy current generated when a RF is impressed. Furthermore, the substrate 6 for forming a hard-carbon coat can be laid now in the upper surface of an electrode 3.

[0024] The reaction container 2 is connected to the end of the mass-flow control 8 through a solenoid valve 7, and the other end of the mass-flow control 8 is connected to the material gas source of supply (not shown). When the matter used as the raw material of a hard-carbon coat is a gas and a material gas source of supply consists of a chemical cylinder, a liquid, or a solid-state, it consists of a carburetor, a carrier gas source of supply, etc.

[0025] Next, the process which manufactures a hard-carbon coat is explained using the above-mentioned manufacturing installation. First, the substrate for forming a hard-carbon coat is prepared, a substrate front face is wrapped, and surface roughness Ra is made into a predetermined value, for example, 10nm, and the following. What is necessary is just to form a hard-carbon coat according to the process described below as it is, when a substrate consists of the quality of the material with large interface bonding strength with a hard-carbon coat (for example, when it is Si wafer etc.).

[0026] However, when a substrate consists of the quality of the material with small interface bonding strength with a hard-carbon coat (for example, when it is an alumina etc.), it is desirable to form in a substrate front face the interlayer who consists of the quality of the material with large interface bonding strength with a hard-carbon coat, for example, Si, germanium, etc. Although there are various methods, such as vacuum evaporationo, sputtering, and ion plating, and an interlayer's thickness is based also on a use as an interlayer's formation method, it usually forms so that it may become the thickness of 0.2 micrometers or less.

[0027] Subsequently, it exhausts by the exhaust air means (not shown) until the inside of the reaction container 2 reaches a predetermined degree of vacuum, after laying a substrate 6 on the electrode 3 which it had in the reaction container 2 and sealing the reaction container 2. In the place where the inside of the reaction container 2 reached the predetermined degree of vacuum, a solenoid valve 7 is opened and the material gas which consists of a hydrocarbon, and the material gas which contains the third element other than hydrogen gas, carbon, and hydrogen if needed are introduced in the reaction container 2 from a material gas source of supply (not shown). The amount of supply of material gas is controlled by the mass-flow control 8, and gas ** in the reaction container 2 is maintained by the predetermined value by balancing an introductory speed of material gas, and the exhaust speed by the exhaust system

[0028] In the place where material gas was introduced in the reaction container 2, a RF is impressed to an electrode 3 by RF generator 5 through a matching box 4, cooling an electrode 3, if a RF is impressed to an electrode 3, electric discharge will take place into the material gas introduced in the reaction container 2, and material gas will decompose with the switched-on electrical energy -- having -- C+, CH+, CH2+, and CH3+ etc. -- it will ionize into the ion of the third element added the ion containing carbon, H+, and if needed, and an electron, and will be in the plasma state

[0029] Where a RF is impressed, out of plasma, only an electron originates in a mass difference with ion, and reaches the beginning at an electrode. Therefore, an electron is accumulated at an electrode and bias of the electrode is carried out to negative according to this. Consequently, the cation containing the carbon in plasma etc. collides with a substrate in response to acceleration of negative bias, and the hard-carbon coat is formed on the substrate.

[0030] In addition, if it is the matter of the shape of a gas, a liquid with easy making it evaporate, or a solid-state as a hydrocarbon used as a carbon source of a hard-carbon thick coat, it is sufficient, for

example, aromatic hydrocarbons, such as alicyclic hydrocarbon, such as aliphatic hydrocarbon, such as methane, ethane, a propane, ethylene, a propylene, and acetylene, a cyclopropane, and a cyclobutane, benzene, toluene, and a xylene, etc. are mentioned as an example. When aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene, and a xylene, are especially used as a carbon source, there is an advantage that membrane formation speed is accelerable.

[0031] Next, after forming the hard-carbon coat which has a predetermined degree of hardness on a substrate, how to form a conductive hard-carbon coat on the front face is explained. The hard-carbon coat by the plasma CVD method is the mixture of precise amorphous-like carbon and hydrogen, and when the amount of hydrogen is decreased, it has the property in which the specific resistance of a hard-carbon coat falls.

[0032] Although growth of a hard-carbon coat advances here when the carbon ion in plasma combines with the carbon which has the uncombined hand which exists in a film front face, if the number of uncombined hands is reduced by hydrogen being attached to this uncombined hand, in the portion, already, it will not generate but combination of carbon-carbon will become [that hydrogen is incorporated with as, and].

[0033] A plasma CVD method is H+ in the plasma generated simultaneously. Membrane formation advances reacting with the hydrogen on the front face of a film, or carbon, and removing as gas, such as H2 or CH4

[0034] Therefore, in forming a conductive hard-carbon coat on it after forming the hard-carbon coat which has a predetermined degree of hardness on a base material under a predetermined membrane formation condition, it changes membrane formation conditions, and it is H+ in a film front face and plasma. What is necessary is just to form membranes under conditions whose amount of hydrogen on the front face of a film are made to promote a reaction and decreases.

[0035] In using the plasma-CVD method shown in drawing 1 as a membrane-formation means, the increase in the OFF time of the electric discharge in the case of performing pulse electric discharge which stops a high frequency discharge temporarily during the increase in the RF power supplied to an electrode 3 among membrane formation conditions, reduction of the flow rate of the material gas introduced in the reaction container 2, elevation of substrate 6 temperature, and membrane-formation electric discharge acts so that the hydrogen content in a film may be reduced.

[0036] A hydrocarbon molecule is decomposed into the state of a rose rose, and it is H+ in plasma that the hydrogen content in a film falls by the increase in RF power and the fall of the material gas flow rate per unit time which are supplied to an electrode 3, when the injection energy per unit molecule increases. An yield increases and, thereby, it is H+ in a film front face and plasma. It is because an etching reaction is promoted.

[0037] Moreover, the hydrogen content in a film falling by elevation of substrate temperature is that the kinetic energy on the front face of a film increases, and it is H+ in plasma. Reaction efficiency is improved and it is few H+. It is for an etching reaction to progress also in an amount.

[0038] That furthermore, the hydrogen content in a film will decrease if pulse electric discharge is performed so that a RF may be impressed to an electrode or it may stop As opposed to membrane formation advancing by balance of an etching reaction and a deposition reaction in continuous discharge in pulse electric discharge H+ which contributes to an etching reaction from the lifetime of the carbon contributed to a deposition reaction at the time of a RF idle state, or a carbon combination molecule It is because an etching reaction is performed in addition even if a deposition reaction stops [the direction of a lifetime] from a *********

[0039] By it being the same when changing the third element content in a film, and introducing the material gas containing the third element, such as nitrogen, in a reaction container with the material gas used as a carbon source, and choosing suitably membrane formation conditions, such as injection power, a quantity of gas flow, substrate temperature, and OFF time of pulse electric discharge, the third element content in a coat can be changed and it becomes possible to form easily the hard-carbon coat from which specific resistance differs by this.

[0040] (Example 1) The protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat was formed using the plasma

CVD equipment shown in drawing 1. Using that to which the substrate formed 2Oaluminum3 5-micrometer film by sputtering to Si wafer with a diameter [of 150mm], and a thickness of 0.8mm, the front face was **********ed so that surface roughness Ra might be set to 1nm or less. This was laid on the electrode 3 in the reaction container 2, the xylene was introduced at the rate of 100SCCM(s) as a carbon source in [after exhausting the inside of the reaction container 2 to 1x10-5Torr] the reaction container 2, and the hard-carbon coat with a Vickers hardness [Hv800] and a thickness of 0.3 micrometers was formed on Si substrate on condition that the substrate temperature of 27 degrees C, the frequency of 13.56MHz, and injection power 300W

[0041] Subsequently, the conductive hard-carbon coat with a thickness of 5.5 micrometers from which a hydrogen content differs was formed on the aforementioned hard-carbon coat by controlling suitably the RF power and the xylene flow rate which are supplied to an electrode, making other membrane formation conditions the same, the hydrogen content of the conductive hard-carbon coat formed in the maximum front face -- the HFS (hydrogen front dispersion) method -- moreover, the specific resistance was measured by the four point probe method A result is shown in drawing 2.

[0042] The specific resistance of the hydrogen content contained in the conductive hard-carbon coat formed in the maximum front face and a conductive hard-carbon coat fell with the increase in the RF power supplied to reduction and the electrode of a xylene flow rate which are introduced in the reaction container 2. the case where a hydrogen content becomes less than [27atm%] -- specific resistance -- 1x107-ohmcm the following -- becoming -- a hydrogen content -- 25atm(s)% -- specific resistance -- 5x105-ohmcm up to -- it fell

[0043] (Example 2) The protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat was formed using the plasma CVD equipment shown in drawing 1. Using that to which the substrate formed 2Oaluminum3 5-micrometer film by sputtering to Si wafer with a diameter [of 150mm], and a thickness of 0.8mm, the front face was *********ed so that surface roughness Ra might be set to 1nm or less. This was laid on the electrode 3 in the reaction container 2, the xylene was introduced at the rate of 100SCCM(s) as a carbon source in [after exhausting the inside of the reaction container 2 to 1x10-5Torr] the reaction container 2, and the hard-carbon coat with a Vickers hardness [Hv800] and a thickness of 0.3 micrometers was formed on Si substrate on condition that the substrate temperature of 27 degrees C, the frequency of 13.56MHz, and injection power 300W.

[0044] Subsequently, it is N2, making other membrane formation conditions the same and making 20SCCM(s) and injection power into the constant value of 600W for a xylene flow rate. By controlling a quantity of gas flow suitably, the conductive hard-carbon coat with a thickness of 5 5 micrometers from which a nitrogen content differs was formed on the aforementioned hard-carbon coat. The hydrogen content and specific resistance of a conductive hard-carbon coat which were formed in the maximum front face were measured with the same procedure as an example 1. Moreover, the nitrogen content was measured by the RBS (Rutherford backscattering) method. A result is shown in drawing 3. [0045] The nitrogen content contained in the conductive hard-carbon coat formed in the maximum front face increased with the increase in the nitrogen gas flow rate introduced in the reaction container 2, and specific resistance fell. hydrogen content 25atm% and nitrogen-content 0atm% of composition -- specific resistance -- 5x105-ohmcm it is -- a thing -- receiving -- hydrogen content 25atm% and nitrogen-content 0.1atm% of composition -- specific resistance -- 3x105-ohmcm becoming -- further -- hydrogen content 25atm% and nitrogen-content 10atm% of composition -- specific resistance -- 8x103-ohmcm up to -- it fell

[0046] (Example 3) According to the same procedure as an example 1, the hard-carbon coat with a Vickers hardness [Hv800] and a thickness of 0.3 micrometers was formed on Si substrate with aluminum203 film. Subsequently, the conductive hard-carbon coat with a thickness of 5.5 micrometers was further formed on the aforementioned hard-carbon coat, having used injection power as 600W for the xylene flow rate introduced in the reaction container 2 by having used 20SCCM(s) and the nitrogen gas flow rate to 160SCCM(s). Vickers hardness Hv of the obtained coat -- 1500 and specific resistance -- 8x103-ohmcm it was

[0047] (Example 1 of comparison) According to the same procedure as an example 1, the hard-carbon

coat with a Vickers hardness [Hv800] and a thickness of 0.3 micrometers was formed on Si substrate with aluminum203 film. Subsequently, the hard-carbon coat with a thickness of 5.5 micrometers was further formed on the aforementioned hard-carbon coat, without having set to 50SCCM(s) the xylene flow rate introduced in the reaction container 2, having set injection power to 600W, and pouring nitrogen gas. Vickers hardness Hv of the obtained coat was 1500, and specific resistance was > 1080hmcm

[0048] The abrasion test was performed about the hard-carbon coat obtained in the example 3 and the example 1 of comparison. Beforehand, the abrasion test carried out patterning of the hard-carbon coat by the photoresist so that it might become an ellipse (30micromx50micrometer), formed the island-like hard-carbon coat by removing a garbage by RIE, and performed it by measuring the wear rate of the hard-carbon coat when fixing linear velocity and running a lap disk this island-like hard-carbon coat. Moreover, measurement environment was performed in the range of a class 10 to the class 1000 ("Class X" means that the number of the dust 0.5 micrometers or more which exists in 1ft3 is X or less environment). A result is shown in drawing 4.

[0049] For an average wear rate, at the example 3 which formed the conductive hard-carbon coat further on the hard-carbon coat formed on the substrate, an average wear rate is 400-micrometer3/min under 250-micrometer3/min and the conditions of a class 1000 under the conditions of a class 10. It became, and the wear rate increased, so that the amount of the dust which exists in measurement environment increased.

[0050] Also in the example 1 of comparison which, on the other hand, formed the hard-carbon coat which does not have electrical conductivity further on the hard-carbon coat formed on the substrate, the inclination for a wear rate to increase was accepted, so that the amount of the dust which exists in measurement environment increased similarly. However, under the conditions of a class 10, an average wear rate is 900-micrometer3/min under 350-micrometer3/min and the conditions of a class 1000. Becoming, compared with the example 3, the average wear rate increased remarkably.

[0051] Drawing 5 shows the average and a distribution of the wear rate measured under the condition of a class 100 about the hard-carbon coat created in the example 3 and the example 1 of comparison, an example 3 -- the average of a wear rate -- 300-micrometer3/min it is -- the measured data were distributed from 200-micrometer3/min to 500-micrometer3/min on the other hand -- the example 1 of comparison -- the average of a wear rate -- 600-micrometer3/min it is -- the measured data were distributed from 250-micrometer3/min to 1100-micrometer3/min

[0052] While the anomalous attrition of the hard-carbon coat resulting from dust was suppressed and average abrasion loss fell even if it slid the bottom of environment with much dust when the conductive hard-carbon coat was formed on the hard-carbon coat formed on the substrate from the above result, it turns out that the stable low abrasion loss is maintainable.

[0053] In addition, alterations various in the range which is not limited to the above-mentioned example at all, and does not deviate from the summary of this invention are possible for this invention. For example, although the hydrogen content and the nitrogen content are controlled by the above-mentioned example in order to reduce the specific resistance of the conductive hard-carbon coat formed in the maximum front face, you may reduce specific resistance by adding the third element other than hydrogen and nitrogen, and controlling the third element content

[0054] Moreover, although the hard-carbon coat which has electrical conductivity is adopted as a conductive coat formed on a hard-carbon coat in the above-mentioned example, the metal which has abrasion resistance as a conductive coat, an alloy, conductive carbide, a nitride, etc. may be used, and it is not limited to the above-mentioned example [0055]

[Effect of the Invention] Since this invention removed effectively static electricity accumulated on a hard-carbon coat front face when it slid a base material and partner material by forming a conductive coat further on the hard-carbon coat formed in a base-material front face, even if it slides it on the bottom of environment with much dust, adhesion of the dust to a sliding surface is reduced and it is effective in the stable low abrasion loss being maintainable.

[0056] Moreover, it is effective in becoming possible to remove efficiently static electricity generated in a sliding surface, suppressing too much wear of partner material, since it will become possible to control independently the degree of hardness of the whole coat, and the specific resistance of a coat maximum front face, if the conductive hard-carbon coat obtained by controlling the content of the third element, such as hydrogen and nitrogen, as a conductive coat formed in a front face is used.

[0057] Furthermore, if a conductive hard-carbon coat is used as a conductive coat, since manufacture will become possible about the hard-carbon coat and the conductive coat which are formed on a base material at the same manufacturing process, while becoming possible to attain simplification of a process, and low-cost-ization, it is effective in a reliable protection-against-dust nature hard-carbon coat being obtained.

[Translation done.]